

Utah Data Guide

Utah State Data Center

A Newsletter for Data Users

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Utah's Voting-Age Population

Utah's 1996 Voting-Age Population

According to Census Bureau projections, 1.3 million Utah residents will be old enough to vote in this November's election, 154,000 more than in November 1992. The table on the next page shows 1996 voting-age population projections for all states.

The voting-age population represents 66 percent of Utah's 1996 total projected population, a 2 percent increase from the voting-age population in 1992. In 1996, the voting-age population in the U.S. is expected to represent approximately 74 percent of the total population, which is consistent with the nation's 1992 estimate.

Of Utah's 1996 voting-age population:

- The majority (52 percent) will be *women*.
- *Whites* will comprise 95 percent, *Blacks* 0.7 percent, and other races 4 percent. *Hispanics* (who may be of any race) are projected to constitute 5 percent.
- The *elderly* (persons 65 and over) will comprise 13 percent. Utah is one of only five states where the percent of the elderly voting-age population is under 15 percent.

Voting Eligibility

The 15th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, adopted in 1870, gave all citizens the right to vote regardless of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. The 19th Amendment, adopted in 1919, further extended the right to vote to all citizens regardless of sex. The payment of poll taxes as a prerequisite to voting in Federal elections was banned by the 24th Amendment in 1964. In 1971, as a result of the 26th Amendment, eligibility to vote in national elections was extended to all citizens, 18 years old and over.

The Bureau of the Census defines the voting-age population as all U.S. residents 18 years old and over. The figures are overstated to

the extent that non-citizens, convicted felons, and prison inmates are ineligible to vote. In addition, the total excludes Americans living overseas who can vote.

Additional Information

To obtain more detailed age projections, access the Census Bureau's Internet home-page (<http://www.census.gov/>). Select "Population and Housing," "Population," "Social and Demographic Characteristics Data," and "Voting and Registration."

Contact the Utah State Data Center at (801) 538-1036 for additional information.

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1996 Voting-Age Population for States

(in thousands)

State	Electoral Votes	Total Population	Total Voting-Age	Percent Voting-Age	Male	Female	White	Black	Other	Hispanic	Age 65+	Percent Voting-Age
												Ranking
United States	538	266,096	196,509	73.8%	94,296	102,213	165,225	22,857	8,427	18,609	34,004	
Alabama	9	4,318	3,218	74.5%	1,526	1,692	2,438	744	37	20	562	25
Alaska	3	663	425	64.1%	221	204	332	17	76	14	30	51
Arizona	8	4,148	3,094	74.6%	1,478	1,616	2,795	85	214	602	579	24
Arkansas	6	2,491	1,860	74.7%	875	985	1,583	253	25	18	363	22
California	54	32,884	23,133	70.3%	11,357	11,774	18,447	1,716	2,970	6,323	3,527	48
Colorado	8	3,786	2,843	75.1%	1,385	1,458	2,642	113	88	351	388	17
Connecticut	8	3,271	2,468	75.5%	1,180	1,288	2,223	199	46	173	470	13
Delaware	3	727	547	75.2%	261	286	443	92	12	15	93	16
District of Columbia	3	551	435	78.9%	206	230	157	269	10	20	76	1
Florida	25	14,439	11,043	76.5%	5,130	5,913	9,467	1,375	201	1,409	2,713	5
Georgia	13	7,214	5,396	74.8%	2,605	2,791	3,937	1,368	91	101	736	21
Hawaii	4	1,263	882	69.8%	427	455	378	24	479	69	150	49
Idaho	4	1,185	845	71.3%	407	437	819	4	22	49	135	45
Illinois	22	11,922	8,764	73.5%	4,217	4,547	7,219	1,245	300	728	1,491	33
Indiana	12	5,871	4,369	74.4%	2,097	2,271	3,987	331	51	81	742	26
Iowa	7	2,877	2,138	74.3%	1,022	1,116	2,073	38	27	30	432	27
Kansas	6	2,627	1,898	72.2%	917	981	1,739	107	52	75	354	41
Kentucky	8	3,881	2,924	75.3%	1,400	1,525	2,700	201	23	15	492	14
Louisiana	9	4,382	3,137	71.6%	1,485	1,653	2,183	902	53	75	499	43
Maine	4	1,236	939	76.0%	449	489	925	4	10	6	174	6
Maryland	10	5,130	3,811	74.3%	1,825	1,987	2,676	982	154	110	581	28
Massachusetts	12	5,967	4,623	77.5%	2,210	2,413	4,252	234	137	229	861	2
Michigan	18	9,617	7,067	73.5%	3,374	3,693	5,956	972	139	159	1,192	34
Minnesota	10	4,663	3,412	73.2%	1,647	1,765	3,247	65	100	44	580	38
Mississippi	7	2,683	1,961	73.1%	925	1,036	1,311	632	18	12	335	39
Missouri	11	5,317	3,980	74.9%	1,893	2,087	3,527	397	55	47	746	20
Montana	3	874	647	74.0%	311	336	609	2	36	9	114	31
Nebraska	5	1,657	1,208	72.9%	578	630	1,147	41	20	35	230	40
Nevada	4	1,525	1,180	77.4%	580	600	1,032	72	75	145	181	3
New Hampshire	4	1,138	860	75.6%	416	444	843	5	12	9	138	11
New Jersey	15	7,974	6,005	75.3%	2,867	3,138	4,917	819	269	632	1,100	15
New Mexico	5	1,707	1,210	70.9%	578	632	1,078	22	111	505	189	47
New York	33	18,189	13,579	74.7%	6,445	7,135	10,614	2,292	674	1,616	2,433	23
North Carolina	14	7,249	5,499	75.9%	2,648	2,851	4,249	1,126	124	69	924	8
North Dakota	3	638	473	74.1%	229	244	451	3	19	3	92	30
Ohio	21	11,261	8,358	74.2%	3,980	4,378	7,387	866	105	112	1,505	29
Oklahoma	8	3,292	2,419	73.5%	1,159	1,260	2,044	164	211	69	444	35
Oregon	7	3,195	2,396	75.0%	1,149	1,247	2,247	37	112	101	429	19
Pennsylvania	23	12,173	9,196	75.5%	4,366	4,831	8,241	814	142	196	1,921	12
Rhode Island	4	1,000	750	75.0%	358	392	702	29	19	39	155	18
South Carolina	8	3,773	2,777	73.6%	1,325	1,452	1,978	771	28	27	450	32
South Dakota	3	742	530	71.4%	253	277	492	3	36	4	105	44
Tennessee	11	5,294	4,021	76.0%	1,917	2,104	3,390	589	42	29	61	7
Texas	32	18,889	13,622	72.1%	6,612	7,011	11,670	1,564	389	3,730	1,960	42
Utah	5	1,987*	1,323	66.6%	638	685	1,259	10	54	69	177	50
Vermont	3	582	441	75.8%	213	228	435	2	4	3	71	9
Virginia	13	6,731	5,089	75.6%	2,468	2,621	3,992	924	173	133	754	10
Washington	11	5,616	4,122	73.4%	2,004	2,119	3,720	111	291	193	639	37
West Virginia	5	1,828	1,414	77.4%	671	743	1,364	40	10	7	279	4
Wisconsin	11	5,208	3,824	73.4%	1,839	1,986	3,571	180	73	76	690	36
Wyoming	3	494	352	71.3%	172	180	339	3	10	20	53	46

* This figure is a Nov 96 projection by the Bureau of the Census and is lower than the current State population forecast.

Sub-County Population Estimates Update

The Bureau of the Census releases population estimates for cities, towns and unincorporated areas in Utah approximately every two years. These estimates are often referred to as sub-county estimates and, except for the times when the decennial census is the most recent number, are identified in state law as the source for distributing local option sales taxes and county and city road funds. The Bureau of the Census last released sub-county estimates in September of 1995. These estimates are for July 1, 1994 and were published in the October 1995 edition of this newsletter. Since that time, however, several cities and a county successfully challenged their 1994 estimate. These revised estimates are shown in Table 1.

Table 1
Bureau of the Census
Original and Revised July 1, 1994 Population Estimates

Area	Original	Revised
Lehi	10,535	11,369
Paragonah	364	448
Provo	88,519	98,244
Sandy	85,406	90,959
West Jordan	49,979	50,691
Woodland Hills	486	747
Cache County*	77,298	82,451

* The revision for Cache County is for July 1, 1995.

Challenging an Estimate

Each of these entities filed an official challenge with the Bureau of the Census to have their estimates changed. To challenge an estimate entities must request a challenge packet from the Bureau of the Census, collect and record the necessary data and documentation in the packet, and return the challenge to the Census Bureau. In all, 21 entities in Utah have requested challenge packets. Eight have filed a challenge and seven have been accepted.

According to the Bureau of the Census, no other state has had as many entities request challenge packets and had as many successful challenges as Utah. The major reason that Utah has had so many challenges relative to other states is that state dollars are distributed based on these estimates. Only a handful of other states distribute state monies based on these estimates. In Utah, the benefit of a successful challenge can be illustrated by the fiscal impact in Provo and Woodland Hills of the recent revisions. Using fiscal year 1995 as an example, Provo City is eligible for nearly \$500,000 more local option sales taxes because of their revised population estimate. Woodland Hills, who received approximately \$25,000 in sales and use tax revenues in fiscal year 1995, would receive an additional \$14,000 based on their revised population estimate.

Taylorsville

In addition to these revisions in population estimates, a new incorporation has occurred since these estimates were published. Taylorsville incorporated on July 1, 1996. Upon incorporation Taylorsville became eligible for funds distributed based on population estimates, the Utah Population Estimates Committee prepared a July 1, 1994 estimate for the city. State statute defers to the Utah Population Estimates Committee when estimates are not available from the Bureau of the Census. The July 1, 1994 estimate prepared by the Utah Population Estimates Committee for Taylorsville is 53,867. The Bureau of the Census should include Taylorsville in their next release of sub-county estimates.

Additional Information

The Governor's Office of Planning and Budget participates in the Federal State Cooperative for Population Estimates and staffs the Utah Population Estimates Committee. For information about population estimates, revisions, or the challenge procedure call (801) 538-1036.

Utah's Current Economic Conditions and Outlook

Utah's economy remains strong. Preliminary data from Employment Security indicates that Utah's non-farm job growth was 5.4 percent for 2nd quarter 1996 over 2nd quarter 1995. This 5.4 percent rate is much higher than the historic (1950-95) average job growth rate of 3.5 percent in Utah. The unemployment rate in Utah was 3.0 percent for September 1996, compared to 3.5 percent for September 1995. The national unemployment rate for September 1996 was 5.2 percent, compared to 5.6 percent for September 1995.

Rankings

Utah placed 2nd in the nation in total nonagricultural employment growth, 1st in the U.S. in manufacturing jobs growth, and 4th in the nation in services employment for September 1996 over September 1995. Regional Financial Associates (RFA) forecasted in September 1996 that Utah would continue to rank 2nd in the nation (behind Nevada) with employment growth averaging 5.5 percent in 1996. The adjacent actual and estimated economic indicators table shows that total employment growth in Utah is expected to be about 5.4 percent in 1996 and then decline to 4.5 percent in 1997.

Pay Levels

National economic research and the consulting firms of RFA and WEFA Inc. have both stated that Utah's strong job performance in recent years has largely been the result of lower than national average costs of doing business. Average annual pay data for 1995, for employees covered by unemployment insurance, has just been released by the federal Bureau of Labor Statistics. The data show that Utah remains a very competitive state when measured by pay levels. These data differ from those shown on the next page which are from a different source. Utahns average annual pay rose 3.6 percent last year to \$23,626. This was \$4,219 less than the national average of \$27,845 (which grew 3.4 percent in 1995). Utahns average annual pay, adjusted for inflation, has been more than \$4,000 less than the national average since 1989. Average pay, adjusted for inflation, was as little as \$1,000 less than the U.S. average as recently as 1981.

The flip-side of lower than national average pay levels is that it becomes more difficult for Utahns to purchase homes and pay other bills. First Security Bank recently completed a study which showed that only 30 percent of married-joint, tax-return families had sufficient income levels to qualify for an average priced single-family home in Salt Lake County. Typical home prices in Utah have risen 72.7 percent in the 5-year period ending June 1996, according to the Office of Federal Enterprise Oversight's Housing Price Index.

It should be noted that 1995 household incomes levels were also just released by the federal Bureau of the Census. This data shows that median household income in 1995 in Utah ranked 13th highest in the nation. Utah median household income of \$36,480 was \$2,404 higher than the national average of \$34,076. The inflation adjusted household income level increased 2.7 percent nationwide in 1995 compared to 1994; however, whereas it decreased 0.7 percent in Utah.

Revenue Forecasts

Revenue forecasts presented in the adjacent table include tax base and tax rate changes that came out of the 1995 and 1996 regular legislative sessions. Major changes included H.B. 393 (1996 Session) which reduces general fund sales tax revenues by \$36 million (1/8th cent) beginning in FY98 in order to earmark sales taxes to water and local transportation projects. A sales tax manufacturing exemption (S.B. 105, 1995 Session) reduces sales taxes in FY97, FY98 and FY99. As of July 1996 30 percent (\$21 million) of the exemption is allowed, as of July 1997 60 percent (\$44.9 million) is allowed, and as of July 1998 100 percent (\$71.3 million) is allowed. It should be noted that the manufacturing exemption could be modified in a special or general session, which in turn could significantly change these revenue estimates.

Finally, income taxes were cut \$45 million in FY97. Income tax rates were reduced (\$41 million) as of January 1, 1996. The top rate was reduced from 7.2 percent to 7.0 percent on taxable incomes over \$7,500. The minimum income tax rate was reduced from 2.55 percent to 2.3 percent. And, effective January 1, 1996, 60 percent of health care insurance, not already deductible against federal taxes, can be deducted against state taxes owed (\$4 million).

Actual and Estimated Economic Indicators, Utah and the U.S.: September 1996

U.S. & UTAH INDICATORS	UNITS	1994 Actual	1995 Actual	1996 Forecast	1997 Forecast	1998 Forecast	% CHG 94-95	% CHG 95-96	% CHG 96-97	% CHG 97-98
PRODUCTION & SPENDING										
U.S. Real Gross Domestic Product	Billion Chained	6,608.7	6,742.9	6,891.2	7,042.9	7,204.8	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.3
U.S. Real Personal Consumption	Billion Chained	4,473.2	4,577.9	4,692.3	4,790.9	4,896.3	2.3	2.5	2.1	2.2
U.S. Real Bus. Fixed Investment	Billion Chained	921.1	975.9	1,034.5	1,074.8	1,115.6	5.9	6.0	3.9	3.8
U.S. Real Defense Spending	Billion Chained	337.0	319.6	311.0	297.3	289.6	-5.2	-2.7	-4.4	-2.6
U.S. Real Exports	Billion Chained	712.0	775.4	825.0	883.6	941.9	8.9	6.4	7.1	6.6
U.S. Industrial Production Index	1987=100	118.1	122.0	125.5	129.1	132.4	3.3	2.9	2.8	2.6
Utah Coal Production	Million Tons	24.4	25.1	27.3	28.0	28.3	2.6	9.1	2.2	1.3
Utah Oil Production	Million Barrels	20.7	20.0	19.0	18.1	17.2	-3.2	-5.1	-4.8	-4.7
Utah Natural Gas Production (Sales)	Billion Cubic Feet	161.0	222.8	214.8	219.6	224.0	38.4	-3.6	2.3	2.0
Utah Copper Production	Million Pounds	683.6	646.0	624.0	640.0	640.0	-5.5	-3.4	2.6	0
SALES & CONSTRUCTION										
U.S. New Auto and Truck Sales	Millions	15.0	14.7	14.8	14.7	15.2	-2.0	0.7	-0.7	3.4
U.S. Housing Starts	Millions	1.45	1.36	1.45	1.40	1.43	-6.2	6.6	-3.4	2.1
U.S. Residential Construction	Billion Dollars	287.7	289.8	312.1	323.7	339.5	0.7	7.7	3.7	4.9
U.S. Nonresidential Structures	Billion Dollars	180.2	199.7	209.9	220.0	231.8	10.8	5.1	4.8	5.4
U.S. Retail Sales	Billion Dollars	2,227.8	2,342.2	2,485.1	2,649.1	2,834.5	5.1	6.1	6.6	7.0
Utah New Auto and Truck Sales	Thousands	75.9	77.6	82.6	86.8	88.9	2.2	6.5	5.0	2.5
Utah Dwelling Unit Permits	Thousands	19.5	21.6	24.8	26.1	26.9	11.0	15.0	5.0	3.0
Utah Residential Permit Value	Million Dollars	1,704.1	1,854.6	2,140.0	2,260.0	2,335.0	8.8	15.4	5.6	3.3
Utah Average Unit Value	Thousands	87.5	85.9	86.2	86.6	86.9	-1.9	0.3	0.6	0.3
Utah Nonresidential Permit Value	Million Dollars	766.5	832.7	1,488.2	866.1	799.6	8.6	78.7	-41.8	-7.7
Utah Taxable Retail Sales	Million Dollars	12,097	13,080	14,136	15,237	16,395	8.1	8.1	7.8	7.6
DEMOGRAPHICS & SENTIMENT										
U.S. Fiscal Year Population	Millions	260.3	262.8	265.1	267.5	269.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
U.S. Consumer Sentiment of U.S.	1966=100	92.1	93.7	92.7	95.1	96.7	1.7	-1.0	2.5	1.7
Utah Fiscal Year Population	Thousands	1,916.0	1,959.0	1,999.0	2,040.0	2,080.0	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.0
Utah Fiscal Year Net Migration	Thousands	22.8	15.1	12.0	13.0	12.0	na	na	na	na
Utah Consumer Sentiment of Utah	1966=100	106.0	105.9	105.7	108.4	110.2	-0.1	-0.2	2.5	1.7
PROFITS & PRICES										
U.S. Corp. Profits Before Tax	Billion Dollars	531.2	598.9	631.2	655.2	678.2	12.7	5.4	3.8	3.5
U.S. Domestic Profits Less F.R.	Billion Dollars	436.0	472.3	512.3	536.6	559.4	8.3	8.5	4.7	4.2
U.S. Oil Ref. Acquis. Cost	\$ Per Barrel	15.5	17.2	19.2	18.0	18.4	10.9	11.2	-5.8	2.2
U.S. Coal Price Index	1982=100	96.7	95.0	94.0	93.0	93.8	-1.8	-1.1	-1.0	0.8
Utah Coal Prices	\$ Per Short Ton	20.1	19.1	19.4	19.8	20.1	-4.8	1.7	1.6	1.6
Utah Oil Prices	\$ Per Barrel	16.4	17.7	20.0	20.4	20.8	8.1	12.9	2.0	2.0
Utah Natural Gas Prices	\$ MCF	1.53	1.15	1.50	1.52	1.56	-24.8	30.4	1.3	2.6
Utah Copper Prices	\$ Per Pound	1.07	1.35	1.14	0.90	0.85	26.2	-15.6	-21.1	-5.6
INFLATION, MONEY &										
U.S. CPI Urban Consumers	1982-84=100	148.3	152.5	156.9	161.2	165.7	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.8
U.S. GDP Chained Price Indexes	1992=100	104.9	107.6	110.0	112.6	115.4	2.6	2.2	2.4	2.5
U.S. Money Supply (M2)	Billion Dollars	3,505.5	3,580.2	3,748.5	3,890.9	4,034.9	2.1	4.7	3.8	3.7
U.S. Real M2 Money Supply (GDP)	Billion 1992\$	3,341.8	3,327.3	3,408.7	3,455.3	3,495.8	-0.4	2.4	1.4	1.2
U.S. Federal Funds Rate	Percent	4.20	5.84	5.29	4.98	4.75	na	na	na	na
U.S. Bank Prime Rate	Percent	7.14	8.83	8.27	7.98	7.75	na	na	na	na
U.S. Prime Less Federal Funds	Percent	2.94	2.99	2.98	3.00	3.00	na	na	na	na
U.S. Prime Less CPI-U	Percent	4.54	6.00	5.37	5.28	4.95	na	na	na	na
U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bills	Percent	4.25	5.49	4.99	4.85	4.72	na	na	na	na
U.S. T-Bond Rate, 30-Year	Percent	7.37	6.88	6.68	6.08	5.83	na	na	na	na
U.S. Mortgage Rates, Fixed FHLMC	Percent	8.4	8.0	7.8	7.3	7.0	na	na	na	na
EMPLOYMENT, WAGES,										
U.S. Establishment Employment	Millions	114.2	117.2	119.6	121.5	123.3	2.7	2.0	1.7	1.5
U.S. Average Annual Pay	Dollars	26,939	27,760	28,708	29,681	30,740	3.0	3.4	3.4	3.6
U.S. Total Wages & Salaries	Billion Dollars	3,075	3,253	3,432	3,607	3,791	5.8	5.5	5.1	5.1
U.S. Personal Income	Billion Dollars	5,740	6,098	6,433	6,768	7,127	6.2	5.5	5.2	5.3
U.S. Unemployment Rate	Percent	6.1	5.6	5.4	5.6	5.8	na	na	na	na
Utah Nonagricultural Employment	Thousands	859.6	907.9	956.9	1,000.0	1,040.0	5.6	5.4	4.5	4.0
Utah Average Nonagriculture Wage	Dollars	22,408	23,236	24,118	25,018	25,980	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.8
Utah Total Nonagriculture Wages	Million Dollars	19,262	21,096	23,079	25,018	27,019	9.5	9.4	8.4	8.0
Utah Personal Income	Million Dollars	32,940	35,577	38,601	41,767	45,108	8.0	8.5	8.2	8.0
Utah Unemployment Rate	Percent	3.7	3.6	3.2	3.2	3.3	na	na	na	na

Source: Revenue Assumptions Committee and Economic Coordinating Committee

Preliminary Revenue Estimates

(Thousands of Dollars)

	FY94 ACTUAL	FY96 PRELIM. YEAREND	% CHANGE CHG	FY97 ESTIMATE	% CHANGE CHG	FY98 ESTIMATE	% CHANGE CHG
GENERAL FUND							
SALES AND USE TAX	1,055,061	1,162,525	107,464	1,250,000	87,475	1,285,000	35,000
LIQUOR PROFITS	20,080	22,050	1,970	23,000	950	24,000	1,000
INSURANCE PREMIUMS	40,942	40,134	(808)	41,000	866	42,000	1,000
BEER, CIG., AND TOBACCO	37,658	37,784	126	38,000	216	38,100	100
OIL & GAS SEVERANCE	12,984	12,069	(915)	12,500	431	12,600	100
METAL SEVERANCE TAX	8,419	8,289	(130)	6,900	(1,389)	5,700	(1,200)
INHERITANCE TAX	24,956	8,326	(16,630)	8,500	174	8,500	0
INVESTMENT INCOME	12,321	16,815	4,494	14,000	(2,815)	13,600	(400)
OTHER *	32,904	35,871	2,967	35,400	(471)	36,000	600
CIRCUIT BREAKER	(4,730)	(4,649)	81	(4,700)	(51)	(4,800)	(100)
SUBTOTAL	1,240,595	1,339,214	98,619	1,424,600	85,386	1,460,700	36,100
UNIFORM SCHOOL FUND							
INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX	1,026,803	1,139,080	112,277	1,210,000	70,920	1,315,000	105,000
CORPORATE FRANCHISE	153,512	168,431	14,919	176,000	7,569	182,000	6,000
PERMANENT FUND	4,897	3,159	(1,738)	2,500	(659)	2,700	200
GROSS RECEIPTS TAX	4,389	8,351	3,962	8,600	249	7,600	(1,000)
OTHER *	8,350	8,427	77	3,500	(4,927)	3,600	100
SUBTOTAL	1,197,951	1,327,447	129,496	1,400,600	73,153	1,510,900	110,300
TOTAL BOTH FUNDS	2,438,546	2,666,661	228,115	2,825,200	158,539	2,971,600	146,400
TRANSPORTATION FUND							
MOTOR FUEL TAX	155,662	163,169	7,507	169,000	5,831	175,000	6,000
SPECIAL FUEL TAX	40,760	43,735	2,975	47,000	3,265	49,000	2,000
OTHER	52,628	54,252	1,624	47,500	(6,752)	49,500	2,000
SUBTOTAL	249,050	261,156	12,106	263,500	2,344	273,500	10,000
TOTAL ALL FUNDS	2,687,596	2,927,818	240,221	3,088,700	160,882	3,245,100	156,400
MINERAL LEASE	26,325	28,179	1,854	29,000	821	29,500	500
MINERAL LEASE BONUSES	2,729	6,540	3,811	3,000	(3,540)	3,000	0
GRAND TOTAL	2,716,651	2,962,536	245,886	3,120,700	158,164	3,277,600	156,900

* General Fund Other and Uniform School Fund Other categories include Department of Commerce transfers and Escheats transfers respectively.

- 1) H.B. 393 (1996 Session) will reduce general fund sales tax revenues by \$36 million (1/8th cent) beginning in FY98 in order to earmark sales taxes to water and local transportation projects. SB1004 (1996 Session) partially extended the sales tax exemption for steel mills. A sales tax manufacturing exemption (S.B. 105, 1995 Session) reduces sales taxes in FY97, FY98 and FY99. As of July 1996 30% (\$21 million) of the exemption is allowed, as of July 1997 60% (\$44.9 million) is allowed, and as of July 1998 100% (\$71.3 million) is allowed. This exemption could be modified in a special or general session, which could significantly change these estimates. Finally, FY97 sales taxes were reduced \$1.53 million due to the ski exemption and the reinstatement of exemptions for laundromats, car washes, amusement devices, and taxicabs.
- 2) Insurance premium taxes decreased in FY96 due to a misallocation of \$1 million in funds in the previous year.
- 3) H.B. 230 reduced general fund severance tax revenues \$0.4 million beginning in FY1998 by setting up a restricted Navajo Revitalization Fund.
- 4) FY1995 inheritance taxes include a one-time \$16 million windfall.
- 5) \$9.1 million in child support collections by the Office of Recovery Services were deposited into the general fund OTHER category beginning in FY96.
- 6) Income taxes were cut \$45 million in FY97. Income tax rates were reduced (\$41 million) as of January 1, 1996. The top rate was reduced from 7.2 percent to 7.0 percent on taxable incomes over \$7,500. The minimum income tax rate was reduced from 2.55% to 2.3%. And, effective January 1, 1996, 60 percent of health care insurance, not already deductible against federal taxes, can be deducted against state taxes owed (\$4 million).
- 7) Gross receipts taxes were raised \$9.4 million in FY96 to offset a property tax decrease accruing to electric utilities. FY96 revenues did not increase by this full amount because the final semi-annual payment was due July 31, 1996 (FY97) for the period ending June 30, 1996. Effective January 1996 gross receipts taxes were then reduced \$4.75 million to benefit financially struggling electric utilities.
- 8) Permanent Fund Interest was reduced in FY96 by federal/state land swap expenses. Additionally, a Constitutional Amendment took effect in January 1995 that put all interest earnings (except permanent fund interest less inflation) into the permanent fund. This further reduces monies deposited into this account. Revenues declined in FY96 due to increased State Land's administrative expenses for their land development program.
- 9) Uniform School Fund Other monies increased in FY96 because Escheats includes approximately \$5 million in one-time revenues due to reducing from 7 to 5 years, to 5 to 3 years, the time before unclaimed property becomes state property. This windfall hides the fact that property tax Recapture monies were eliminated in FY96 due to property tax cuts.
- 10) Transportation Other decreases in FY97 due to SB251 which created a restricted account for drivers licenses of \$9.5 million.
- 11) FY96 mineral lease bonuses were increased \$3.8 million to reflect a federal BLM lease sale in the Uintah Basin in Sept. 1995. Leases in this account were reduced \$2.4 million in FY95 due to a credit granted by Minerals Management in Denver to a coal company in Emery county.

Source: Revenue Forecasting Committee (Utah State Tax Commission and Governor's Office of Planning and Budget).

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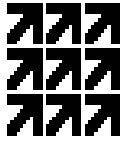
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% All area codes are (801)



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The Demographic and Economic Analysis (DEA) section manages, analyzes, and disseminates economic, demographic, and fiscal data in order to contribute to improved planning, budgeting, and policy-making in Utah state government. As part of this mission, DEA functions as the lead agency in Utah for the Bureau of the Census' State Data and Business and Industry Data Center (SDC/BIDC) programs. While the 36 SDC and BIDC affiliates listed in this newsletter have specific areas of expertise, they can also provide assistance to data users in accessing Census and other data sources. If you would like a free subscription to this quarterly newsletter, call DEA at (801) 538-1036. This newsletter is available on the GOPB On-Line BBS, accessible via the State of Utah wide area network or by calling (801) 538-3383 or (800) 882-4638. GOPB maintains a world wide web home page at <http://www.gvnfo.state.ut.us/gopb> and DEA maintains a home page at <http://www.gvnfo.state.ut.us/dea>.